

[PRICE FOURPENCE.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, 2, Church-hill, Sydney,
Boarding Establishment. Two or three va

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 8th DECEMBER.

The President took the chair at ten minutes after four.

MR. WANT.

The PRESIDENT commended to the House that the Governor-General had granted leave of absence to Mr. Want for the remainder of the session; and, in doing so, urged upon the attention of members the necessity of attendance on the part of those who had not obtained leave of absence either from the Governor-General or from the House—not only at the commencement of the daily proceedings, but a continuous attendance, or otherwise the business could not be gone on with, or the House would lapse.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL gave notice that to-morrow (this day) he should move that the further consideration in committee of the above bill, which had lapsed for want of a quorum, be restored to the paper, and that it stand an order of the day for Thursday next.

DISTRICT COURTS BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL gave notice that, contingently upon the recommendation of the above bill, he should move the adoption of certain clauses, which, from their side titles, appeared to be merely technical.

LIGHTHOUSES, STREAM TUG, NEWCASTLE, &c., &c.

Mr. TOWNS gave notice of a series of questions, which it was his intention to put to the Solicitor-General on Thursday night, A. A. to whether any progress had been made in reference to the erection of a lighthouse at Jervis Bay, and if any, where the site had been fixed, and by whom selected? 2. As to whether it was the intention of the Government to carry out a recommendation as to providing a steam tug for the port of Newcastle? 3. Whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill during the present session for the better regulation of ports, pilots, &c., throughout the colony.

WESTERN DISTRICTS.—SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition from the Western Districts, praying the House to adopt some measure to ensure the better observance of the Sabbath, and having special reference to the closing of public houses on that day. On looking over the signatures attached to the petition, he observed that the name of almost every respectable man in the district from which it emanated was attached to it.

The petition was received.

Mr. ALLEN gave notice that to-morrow (this day) he should move that it be printed.

MR. DOCKER'S MOTION FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. DOCKER gave notice that, on Monday next, he should ask the Solicitor-General when the Government would be prepared to lay on the table the correspondence which had been called for by a resolution of that House on the 20th November last?

BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Sir W. BURTON, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Business of the Supreme Court, moved the adoption of the resolutions standing in his name on the paper:

That this House, having considered the Report of the Select Committee on the Business of the Supreme Court, and the recommendations therein contained, resolves—

1. That the appointment of an additional Judge, resident at Sydney, is absolutely necessary for the better administration of justice in New South Wales.

2. That a Court of Equitable Jurisdiction should be established at Sydney, to be presided over by an additional Judge, to be appointed by the Court, with a sole and independent jurisdiction, exclusive of the Supreme Court, in the first instance, in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

3. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

4. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

5. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

6. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

7. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

8. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

9. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

10. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

11. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

12. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

13. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

14. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

15. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

16. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

17. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

18. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

19. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

20. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

21. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

22. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

23. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

24. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

25. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

26. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

27. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

28. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

29. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

30. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

31. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

32. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

33. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

34. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

35. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

36. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

37. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

38. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

39. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

40. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

41. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

42. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

43. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

44. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

45. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

46. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

47. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

48. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

49. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

50. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

51. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

52. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

53. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

54. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

55. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

56. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

57. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

58. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

59. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

60. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

61. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

62. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

63. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

64. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

65. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

66. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

67. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

68. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

69. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

70. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

71. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

72. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

73. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

74. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

75. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

76. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

77. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

78. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

79. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

80. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

81. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

82. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

83. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

84. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

85. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

86. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

87. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

88. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

89. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

90. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

91. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

92. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

93. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

94. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

95. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

96. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

97. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

98. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

99. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

100. That such Court should have jurisdiction also in all matters relating to the administration of justice, and in all matters in which the parties are not bound by the law of the land.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

Captain LAMB moved that the petition presented by him from William Heydon, as chairman of a meeting held in Wyndham-square, respecting the proposed Crown Lands Bill, be printed.

MAIN ROADS BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that the bill above named, which had lapsed in consequence of a quorum not being present, be replaced on the paper, and made an order of the day for to-morrow.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Mr. ALLEN, in the absence of Mr. Wise, moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the School of Arts Act Amendment Act.

The bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be conveyed in a Message to the Legislative Assembly for their concurrence in the same.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past seven to a quarter to three p.m., to-morrow (this day).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock, and there being only fourteen members present instead of twenty, the number necessary to constitute a quorum, adjourned the House until three o'clock to-morrow.

The following were the members present:—Messrs. Cowper, Jones, G. Macleay, W. Macleay, Hargrave, Holroyd, Barker, Marks, Weekes, Jamison, Cox, Forster, T. Rusden, and Hely.

L. A. W.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock, and there being only fourteen members present instead of twenty, the number necessary to constitute a quorum, adjourned the House until three o'clock to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

IN EQUITY.

Brown the Primary Judge.

Mr. Gordon moved, upon notice for a commission, to examine witnesses in this cause who were resident at the Lachlan.

Mr. Cary opposed the application, contending that good cause must first be shown. The words of the statute, "that the witnesses are resident at the Lachlan," "it shall be lawful," &c., thus making the application one which it was in the discretion of the Judge to grant or to refuse, upon cause shown, and not a mere matter of right upon bare proof that the witnesses resided 100 miles off.

His Honor thought that the application came within the sixth rule of the Court, of the rules of 1845. Whatever might be the effect of the statute as to commissions for the examination of witnesses residing between 120 and 200 miles distance, such a commission must be granted as a matter of course, when the place of the witnesses' residence was distant 200 miles or more. The commission was, therefore, granted; the costs of the application to be costs of cause.

Several ex parte matters were heard and disposed of.

BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Wells v. Greer, to settle minutes; Collins and others v. Moore and others, to settle report; Todd v. Macnamara, evidence in support of facts.

CENTRAL ORIGINAL COURT.

TUESDAY.

John Peasey was called for having, at Summerhill, on the 1st July, 1887, stolen three geldings, the property of George Wythe.

Mr. Isaacs conducted the case for the Crown; the prisoner was defended by counsel.

William Hobbs, chief constable at Windsor, deposed to having apprehended the accused in Windsor, on information which he had received; in reply to a question, prisoner admitted that he had placed three horses in the hands of an auctioneer for sale, and further stated that his name was Thomas Beston, and that he came from the Lachlan; he produced a receipt for two horses, saying that he himself had bred the third; witness not feeling satisfied with the explanation, took the prisoner and the horses to the Lachlan, and there he saw the horses lying in the way of the witness took him for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of proving the truth of the statement which he had made; while witness was conferring with the auctioneer, the prisoner ran away, and was pursued by a mile or more, witness came up with and apprehended him, the prisoner drawing a knife to prevent his arrest.

By the prisoner: Was told by Peasey about ten days after his arrest that he had left the horses in an open paddock; looked for the horses at the place indicated, but could not find them.

George Wythe, auctioneer at Windsor, deposed that, on the 27th October, prisoner came to him at Camden and told him that he had some horses for sale; he gave him his name as Thomas Beston, and further stated that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being placed upon them; the horses were delivered to witness, but were not sold; prisoner said that he had a dray at Campbelltown. The witness deposed that the horses were delivered to him at Camden, and that he had been told by the prisoner that he was a prisoner, and was being

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 December 8.—Amelia, brig, 162 tons, Captain Morris, from Batavia 9th October. Passengers—Mr. W. Fisher, H. Fisher, and Dr. Kirkman.
 December 8.—Rapid, barque, 322 tons, Captain Pascoe, from Port Phillip 9th October. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. H. Fisher, and daughter, Captain, agent.
 December 8.—William IV, (s.s.), 120 tons, Captain Chaffin, from Port Phillip 9th October. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. H. Fisher, and daughter, Captain, agent.
 December 8.—Victoria, (s.s.), 120 tons, Captain Chaffin, from Port Phillip 9th October. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. H. Fisher, and daughter, Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.
 December 8.—Victoria, (s.s.), 120 tons, Captain Chaffin, for Port Phillip 9th October.
 December 8.—Victoria, (s.s.), 120 tons, Captain Chaffin, for Port Phillip 9th October.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.
 Tomorrow.—Tory, for Singapore; Tule, for Moreton Bay and Port Phillip.
 Wednesday.—Tory, for Singapore; Tule, for Moreton Bay and Port Phillip.

CLEARANCES.
 December 8.—London, (s.s.), 120 tons, Captain Alexander, for London.
 December 8.—London, (s.s.), 120 tons, Captain Alexander, for London.

COASTERS INWARDS.
 December 8.—Agnes, (s.s.), 120 tons, Captain Alexander, for London.
 December 8.—Agnes, (s.s.), 120 tons, Captain Alexander, for London.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.
 December 8.—Agnes, (s.s.), 120 tons, Captain Alexander, for London.
 December 8.—Agnes, (s.s.), 120 tons, Captain Alexander, for London.

IMPORTS.
 December 8.—Amelia, brig, 162 tons, Captain Morris, from Batavia 9th October.
 December 8.—Amelia, brig, 162 tons, Captain Morris, from Batavia 9th October.

EXPORTS.
 December 8.—Amelia, brig, 162 tons, Captain Morris, from Batavia 9th October.
 December 8.—Amelia, brig, 162 tons, Captain Morris, from Batavia 9th October.

SHIPPING MAILS.
 Mails will close at the following times:
 For Adelaide—By the Adelaide, this day, at noon, if not under way.
 For Batavia—By the Batavia, this day, at noon, if not under way.

NEWCASTLE.
 December 8.—Monarch, barque, 315 tons, Captain Kelly, from Sydney.
 December 8.—Monarch, barque, 315 tons, Captain Kelly, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.
 December 8.—Monarch, barque, 315 tons, Captain Kelly, from Sydney.
 December 8.—Monarch, barque, 315 tons, Captain Kelly, from Sydney.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
 SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.
 Dist. Stations. Mixed Trains. Mail Goods.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.
 Dist. Stations. Mixed Trains. Sunday Trains.

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.
 Dist. Stations. Mixed Trains. Sunday Trains.

PORT SERVICE ACROSS ASIA MINOR.—It is said that a plan has been submitted to the Board of Commerce and the India House for establishing a regular communication with India via Aden and Suez. It is calculated that by making arrangements with the Arab ships a mail could be brought to Constantinople in about 14 days, whence its principal consignments would be forwarded by the regular steamers to London by the British India Company. An intelligence from India cannot at present reach England in less than 26 to 28 days, about 10 days or a fortnight would thus be saved. The assumption is that the Persian Gulf, the time occupied by steamers would be four days, and that thence the mail could be transmitted by the Arab to Belouca on the Mediterranean, in four days, from which port it would be carried by steamer to Constantinople in five days. Another route, which would probably take a day longer, would be from Bussorah to Beyrout, and thence to Constantinople, and a third plan is open, namely, an uninterrupted land despatch from Bussorah to Constantinople, according to some authorities the latter would be the quickest, and might be accomplished by that, including the steam transit from Bussorah to Bussorah, the entire route should be traversed in twelve days.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE PUBLICATION.
 DECEMBER 9, 1887.
 WEDNESDAY 4 46 5 30 6 15 7 15
 MORN.—Last Quarter, 18th instant, at 4h. 41m. 56s. p.m.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly Statements of Accounts previous to the 30th instant. December, 1887.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, Sir W. W. BURTON moved the resolutions of which he had given notice, declaring necessary the appointment of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court, and proposing certain other important alterations in the judicial arrangements of the colony. The hon. and learned member, in the course of a speech extending over nearly two hours, entered into a history of the Supreme Court at Sydney during the long number of years over which his acquaintance with it extended, pointing out the defects, the mismanagement, and other circumstances which had led to the present inconvenient accumulation of business in the Court; and contended that the only way to overcome the difficulties which had arisen was to establish a separate Court of Equity jurisdiction, to appoint a separate Equity Judge, and adopt the other suggestions contained in the resolutions. Mr. Justice DICKINSON followed, proposing amendments to the effect that the proposed new Court should have jurisdiction in insolvency matters as well as in ecclesiastical, and that the Court of appeal should be constituted by the Chief Justice, one Puisne Judge, and the Judge of the Equity Court. Mr. Justice THURTELL spoke in favour of the amendment, and as well as the preceding speaker, inveighed against the proposal for extending the circuit duties of the Supreme Court. The debate was finally adjourned till Friday next.

The order of the day for the consideration of the Main Roads Bill was restored to the paper, and the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned till this day.

CONSIDERING the changes which have already transpired in the Legislative Assembly, we look on the contest for the seat vacated by Mr. DARVALL with considerable doubt.

Both candidates are well known; both without doubt warmly supported. But the success of this election depends on the comparative organisation of the electors, and hitherto it has not been often on the side of moderate men.

Those who are friendly to the principles of the Ministry of which Mr. DARVALL was a member, and which he advocated with so much eloquence, will, doubtless, be unwilling to see the seat he vacated become an appendage to the Bench. Mr. T. W. SMITH has not all the facility which the practice of public speaking alone can give, but he has a reputation as a man of commercial integrity; he has shown a capacity to form political opinions, and he has honestly avowed them. We shall be glad to see him among the representatives of the people, and whatever may be the issue of this election, we doubt not he will find a constituency desirous to obtain his services.

Mr. PARKES is well qualified to occupy a station in the Assembly, and his numerous parasites will indulge his ardent desire to take part in a more conspicuous arena. Of course, all his pretensions of unwillingness to serve—all his stories about constraint from without—his sacrifice of his feelings—his renunciation of fortune and health for the public good—all are mere wash. He has, however, acquired a tolerably clear notion of his particular supporters, and anything, however gross, is received by them with cheerfulness. Mr. PARKES told his hearers that he might have been rich if he had not been patriotic—that he worked all night for the public good—and that his worth and honour had never been challenged. These are claims which every man may make, for who will take the trouble to refute them? All we know is, that he got more than \$50,000 into debt, and that mean time he lived in a style of expense and enjoyment, upon an establishment which he declared to be most profitable up to the close of last year, but which we are now bound to believe has been always a losing one. He can best explain by what process of representation, by what persuasion, by what solemn promises, by what description of his circumstances, he accumulated obligations which filled so many, victimised by their political seal, with such astonishment.

We refer to Mr. PARKES as a debtor, because he has brought his circumstances as such before the colony repeatedly, incessantly—and as a part of his political capital. We do not think it is so meritorious. We do not believe any one could get into his circumstances without the most serious deficiency of head or of heart.

A man who has done such injury to others who trusted in his honour, or skill, cannot be deemed a safe man to deal with the affairs of the country—to forecast its wants or to dispose of its cash.

Our readers will recollect that before Mr. PARKES brought his affairs before the public, he resigned his seat. He told the citizens that his private duties compelled his retirement, and that, he added, with a bastant reasonableness, that, for several years, they would see him no more in the Legislature—and that, probably, "the dark hand" would come out and snatch him away before he could be ready again for that arena. He laid stress on this resignation of his seat as a proof that he had no aspirations to place and power; that he had never looked for any of the honours and spoils of office!

The proceedings which took place at Maitland are also fresh in public recollection. Mr. PARKES played the same game of virtuous indifference and intrigue. He had accepted from Mr. DICKSON a large sum of money, less, perhaps, than the average sum paid for a seat; and after having implied his support of the candidate so generous, endeavoured to obtain the vacant seat for himself. There are, however, some degrees of humbug too much for even the Bench—and they were shocked at this party treachery. Mr. PARKES would have been ignominiously beaten had he ventured to the poll. It was on this occasion that he hurled defiance at his creditors, who had relied on his solemn pledge to devote himself exclusively to their interests, and not to accept the office of a legislator. By a quirk, which would have disgraced Philadelphia lawyer, he attempted to free himself from this promise—as if he could stand on a level with the obligation of a man to devote all his energies to save harmless those who spared him from the disgrace of an insolvency Court, and believed his own representation, that by doing so they were saving both his fortune and his own.

Mr. PARKES has given it out by his agents that he is the only incorruptible patriot—the only man that has forsaken all parties for the cause of the people. Of course, he has forsaken all. He is above those sympathies which make it painful to desert a friend, and he aims at being what, without the overthrow of a succession of Ministers, he cannot be—the Prime Minister himself. We never have been a moment deceived by his disclaimers. No Ministry will command his approval—one by one they will sink before the domination to the surface of which he aspires, and in less than two years, if Mr. PARKES escape "the dark hand," he will perhaps be where Mr. COVVER is now.

That he will obtain a seat, we have no doubt whatever, and "the solitary HENRY PARKES" will never be able to discover that elevated, incorruptible, and mighty souled statesman, of whom he has made so many predictions, until he looks into the glass some morning after a successful division in the Assembly.

We have no great objection to offer to this programme. Mr. PARKES has made up his mind to it—he has nothing to hinder it already subsists by toleration. What we dislike is the ranting style of Mr. PARKES—his arrogant assumptions of political purity, his contemptuous scorn of all opinions but his own, and his astute and disingenuous evasion of all downright practical statements of his system. He deals in platitudes, in Brummagem slang—the mock pathos of pretended philanthropy, and an insolent denunciation of all who, by industry and self-denial, have obtained that wealth for which he languishes. The land question, for instance, is one of details. Mr. PARKES is asked to give his view of what should be done—what should not. He answers that it—the land—should be alienated with a view to colonization, and that he is for conditions. And this is a specimen of his expansion of mind and far-seeing statesmanship.

The election of Mr. PARKES is very probable. We would rather see him in the House than out of it. If we could, we would not offer any check to his ambition—so transparent and unbounded; let him run out his career by all means, but we are not called upon to tolerate, in silence, his perpetual grimace.

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. VI.—SHIPPING.

THE number and tonnage of the ships entered inwards and outwards respectively, during the last ten years, were as follows:

We have no great objection to offer to the programme—Mr. PARKES has made up his mind to it—he has nothing to hinder its attainment but a feeble vacillating party, which already subsists by toleration. What we dislike is the ranting style of Mr.

1852.....	721	707	197,366	197,366
1853.....	1048	1061	338,552	341,240
1854.....	1058	1121	378,927	409,489
1855.....	1152	1185	353,233	362,482
1856.....	1143	1219	321,679	336,113
Five years, 5122	5278	1,586,147	1,626,584	

Comparing the last two years, we have an aggregate of ships, inwards and outwards, of 2337 for 1855, and 2362 for 1856, an increase of 25 ships; and an aggregate tonnage of 675,002 for 1855, and 698,595 for 1856, an increase of 23,593 tons.

Comparing the two portions of the decennium, we have 4833 ships for the first five years, and 10,400 for the last five, an increase of 5567 ships, or above a hundred per cent. And of tonnage we have 1,339,000 tons for the first period, and 3,213,000 for the last, an increase of 1,874,000 tons, or about a hundred and forty per cent.

The parts of the world with which this shipping traded, and the number and tonnage connected with the respective localities, are shown below:

colonization, and that he is for conditions. And this is a specimen of his expansion of mind and far-seeing statesmanship.

The election of Mr. PARKES is very probable

While the inwards tonnage from Great Britain shows an increase of a hundred and fifty per cent, the outwards shows an increase of only fifty. In our trade with the United States the difference is still wider, the tonnage inward giving an increase of a hundred and thirteen per cent, while the tonnage outward gives a decrease of thirty-five per cent. This may be accounted for by the great rush which took place from the colony to California during the two years, 1849, and 50, between the gold fields and our own.

In 1849, the year when the American discovery became known at Sydney, the shipping hence to the United States numbered 46 vessels, of 10,385 tons; in the next year 86 vessels, of 27,800 tons; but in 1851, when our own gold-fields came to light, the shipping fell off to 26 vessels and 9457 tons.

The aggregate tonnage, inwards and outwards, in each period, and in our trade with the respective places, was as under:—

AGGREGATE TONNAGE.	FIRST LAST	FIRST LAST	INCREASE
Great Britain.....	321,284	681,429	112
New Zealand.....	106,777	229,290	20
Other colonies.....	366,408	1,531,718	318
South Sea Islands.....	38,276	65,553	71
Fisheries.....	103,744	37,558	32
United States.....	86,553	113,219	30
Other Foreign States.....	173,121	553,252	220
TOTALS.....	1,539,043	3,212,731	140

The largest increase here exhibited is that of the unspecified colonies, being a million and a half tons, or upwards of three hundred per cent. We again find cause for regretting that these colonies are not distinguished in the official tables. The next largest increase per cent, is with the unspecified foreign countries, two hundred and twenty per cent. The increase with Great Britain ranks second in the number of tons, 681,000, and third in the rate per cent, a hundred and twelve. The South Sea Islands show seventy per cent increase; and the United States thirty; New Zealand twenty; and the Fisheries a large decrease.

The proportional tonnage of the respective countries, taking a thousand tons to represent the sum total of each period, was about as follows:—

1852.....	721	701	..	197,366	*176,96
1853.....	1048	1061	..	336,852	341,54
1854.....	1058	1112	..	376,927	409,48
1855.....	1152	1185	..	353,323	362,48
1856.....	1143	1219	..	321,679	336,11

Or, to take a more compendious view—

aggregate of ships, inwards and outwards, 2337 for 1855, and 2362 for 1856, an increase of 25 ships; and an aggregate tonnage 675,002 for 1855, and 698,595 for 1856, an increase of 23,593 tons.

Thus the proportional amount of the tonnage has increased in our trade with the sister colonies and with Foreign States; has slightly diminished in our trade with Great Britain; and considerably diminished in our trade with the Islands and Fisheries.

The average size of the vessels trading with the several parts, so far as these tables enable us to judge, is shown below:

AGGREGATE TONNAGE PER SHIP.	FIRST LAST	FIRST LAST
Great Britain.....	478	600
British Colonies.....	281	243
Unspecified Fisheries.....	273	273
Foreign States.....	338	439

The average tonnage per ship of those trading with Great Britain appears to have increased 192 tons, and with Foreign States 101 tons; while the average of those trading with our sister colonies and the South Sea Islands appears to have become less.

The number of vessels built and registered in the colony, and their aggregate tonnage, were as follows:—

YOUTH S. AMERICA	100	100	10,000	20,000
Fisheries	258	89	72,062	20,3
United States	134	214	38,887	82,8
Other For. States	204	447	58,919	157,9
OUTWARDS,				
	255	205	115,040	152,5

PROPORTIONAL TONNAGE.

First 5 years. Last 5 years.

Great Britain.....	240	211
New Zealand.....	143	37
Other colonies.....	247	477
South Sea Islands.....	29	20
United States.....	65	12
Other Foreign States.....	129	172
TOTALS.....	1000	1000

Or, to take a more compendious view—

Great Britain.....	240	211
British Colonies.....	416	548
Unspecified Fisheries.....	190	33
Foreign States.....	154	207
TOTALS.....	1000	1000

Thus the proportional amount of the tonnage has increased in our trade with the sister colonies and with Foreign States; has slightly diminished in our trade with Great Britain; and considerably diminished in our trade with the Islands and Fisheries.

The average size of the vessels trading with the several parts, so far as these tables enable us to judge, is shown below:

AGGREGATE TONNAGE PER SHIP.	FIRST LAST	FIRST LAST
Great Britain.....	478	600
British Colonies.....	281	243
Unspecified Fisheries.....	273	273
Foreign States.....	338	439

The average tonnage per ship of those trading with Great Britain appears to have increased 192 tons, and with Foreign States 101 tons; while the average of those trading with our sister colonies and the South Sea Islands appears to have become less.

The number of vessels built and registered in the colony, and their aggregate tonnage, were as follows:—

the average of those trading with our sister colonies and the South Seas appears to have become less.

The number of vessels built and registered

Thus the proportional amount of the tonnage has increased in our trade with the sister colonies and with Foreign States; has slightly diminished in our trade with Great Britain; and considerably diminished in our trade with the Islands and Fisheries.

The average size of the vessels trading with the several parts, so far as these tables enable us to judge, is shown below:

AGGREGATE TONNAGE PER SHIP.	FIRST LAST	FIRST LAST
Great Britain.....	478	600
British Colonies.....	281	243
Unspecified Fisheries.....	273	273
Foreign States.....	338	439

The average tonnage per ship of those trading with Great Britain appears to have increased 192 tons, and with Foreign States 101 tons; while the average of those trading with our sister colonies and the South Sea Islands appears to have become less.

The number of vessels built and registered in the colony, and their aggregate tonnage, were as follows:—

by our friends and colleagues, and his sensible recognition of the need to act in an independent manner in which you have, as our representative, discharged your legislative duties.

The seven years during which you have represented, first, the whole county, and subsequently the North Riding of Cumberland, have formed a most critical period in the affairs of North Wales, and you have borne a conspicuous part in the

Thus the proportional amount of the tonnage has increased in our trade with the sister colonies and with Foreign States; has slightly diminished in our trade with Great Britain; and considerably diminished in our trade with the Islands and Fisheries.

The average size of the vessels trading with the several parts, so far as these tables enable us to judge, is shown below:

AGGREGATE TONNAGE PER SHIP.	FIRST LAST	FIRST LAST
Great Britain.....	478	600
British Colonies.....	281	243
Unspecified Fisheries.....	273	273
Foreign States.....	338	439

The average tonnage per ship of those trading with Great Britain appears to have increased 192 tons, and with Foreign States 101 tons; while the average of those trading with our sister colonies and the South Sea Islands appears to have become less.

The number of vessels built and registered in the colony, and their aggregate tonnage, were as follows:—

called it forth, and held at the same time a full appreciation of the value of the services rendered to the country by Mr. Darvall. This address was but a counterpart of the preceding one.

Thus the proportional amount of the tonnage has increased in our trade with the sister colonies and with Foreign States; has slightly diminished in our trade with Great Britain; and considerably diminished in our trade with the Islands and Fisheries.

The average size of the vessels trading with the several parts, so far as these tables enable us to judge, is shown below:

AGGREGATE TONNAGE PER SHIP.	FIRST LAST	FIRST LAST
Great Britain.....	478	600
British Colonies.....	281	243
Unspecified Fisheries.....	273	273
Foreign States.....	338	439

The average tonnage per ship of those trading with Great Britain appears to have increased 192 tons, and with Foreign States 101 tons; while the average of those trading with our sister colonies and the South Sea Islands appears to have become less.

The number of vessels built and registered in the colony, and their aggregate tonnage, were as follows:—

would feel, the deepest interest in all that related to the welfare of the colony; and he abstained from them because he was unwilling by thoughts of past annoyances to disturb the feeling of unmixed gratification that he now felt. He would allow nothing to interfere

Thus the proportional amount of the tonnage has increased in our trade with the sister colonies and with Foreign States; has slightly diminished in our trade with Great Britain; and considerably diminished in our trade with the Islands and Fisheries.

The average size of the vessels trading with the several parts, so far as these tables enable us to judge, is shown below:

AGGREGATE TONNAGE PER SHIP.	FIRST LAST	FIRST LAST
Great Britain.....	478	600
British Colonies.....	281	243
Unspecified Fisheries.....	273	273
Foreign States.....	338	439

The average tonnage per ship of those trading with Great Britain appears to have increased 192 tons, and with Foreign States 101 tons; while the average of those trading with our sister colonies and the South Sea Islands appears to have become less

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

progress of our people. If defeated in the contest, I would resume his laborious duties at home, and in twenty-four hours he should have entirely forgotten the anxieties and excitement of the contest.

With regard to the Cheyenne Indians, Mr. PARKES said that he was anxious to see them settled in large numbers, and if it became necessary to check it, he might be led to consider the propriety of stopping them.

On concluding Mr. Parkes was loudly cheered.

Mrs. T. S. PARKES then rose, and delivered her address, and was received with loud cheers. His opening remarks were eulogistic of Mr. Parkes, and also expressive of the great gratification he felt at the cordial manner in which the river candidate had accepted the nomination. It was evident that he did not pretend or attempt to follow Mr. Parkes in the strain that he had lately heard, but he would lay before them a plain statement of the reasons that had induced him to enter the contest, and to leave the North Riding upon this occasion.

Although he had not, up to the present time, been very prominently before the political world, yet he had been for the last two years very actively engaged in the cause of the oppressed, and he was conscious that he might say there were men who were violently opposed by Mr. Parkes. The day was so very hot, he would endeavour to address himself as briefly as possible to the topics upon which he wished to speak. He would first, in a few words, explain the circumstances which had led him to appear before them as a candidate that day. When Mr. Darvall, their last representative, vacated his seat as the representative of their constituency, he was waited upon by several gentlemen whose opinions and judgment he valued very highly, who requested that he would allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for their constituency. He was at first somewhat reluctant about to retire from the business in which he had been for a long time engaged, and as it had all along been his desire to do so—to take the opportunity of going to England, where he had some friends of native country, before he had finally settled down to spend his remaining days amongst them. It was from feelings of indifference to public matters, or of unconcern to the many important events which were passing around him, that he had hitherto taken no attachment to this land—the land he had loved so long and loved so well—that he had refrained from coming forward and offering his best services to the community. But now, however, he had changed his feelings of this kind that he had kept himself hitherto aloof from the field of active politics; but it was because that, up to the present time, his private pursuits demanded the whole of his time, and his whole mind was absorbed in the consideration of the interests of a commercial nation that had been committed to his care by others. (Loud cheers.)

As long as he was so circumstanced, he felt that he could not leave his family unprotected, and strong upon him, that he should resist such temptations, and that he ought to reserve all his energies, and all his abilities and strength, for the benefit of those whose interests had been confided to his care. He was therefore at first very considerably disinclined about to be removed from his shoulders. He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He had, in consequence, proposed to retire to England before he finally settled down in the colony, in the hope of being able to devote more of his time to his family, and render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

His object in coming forward upon the present occasion was to use his best abilities, if he should be elected, to the service of his constituents, and to render him better fitted to discharge his duties to the country he has chosen to be his future home. (Loud cheers.)

He

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

estimate de-
men within
son's agree,
an important
as a nation
territory, over
lusive owner-
the Indians
any danger
Indian tribes?
deration that
ed before the
the redoubt-
more than
ore which the
ever has been,
f this country
is transmar-
progress is in-
boriginal life.
sation of the
ing conquest
as peculiarly
ay Company
fur trade of
to the Amer-
Indians in the
to be argu-
ed for the
mining and ex-
ploitation of
e done else-
e Company
with its ter-
in its terri-
But there is
for, more in-
the same re-
same results
Indian popu-
of diemetric-
of Indians to
es is, accord-
sequence of
one jealous
all competi-
of the Amer-
Company. Plac-
ere labour is
is increased
brought into
the Ameri-
Company. The
trade as the
Recent expe-
to this con-
with a superi-
Company rigidly
and culti-
their old
them within
of civilisation,
Canada has,
to have, it is
of the Amer-
ay territories,
ase of Indian
eated in the
has freedom,
the Ameri-
e Company's
examined, the
Company to this
is of respect-
Jesuit mis-
trading oper-
ing is depend-
is Company's
ever cheaply
received by the
the Ameri-
Prices fixed by
the Company
with Euro-
Englishmen to
is of course,
ans are bene-
as it places
the Ameri-
make the most
such a system
the real
Company do, as
neft the Amer-
ation may ma-
per cent.; but
now as to keep
all accumu-
the Ameri-
Tudson's Bay
demand, then
and, that fact
falls to the
proof of some
that no fewer
shabbling the
speaking, the
ons, and where
Should it be
the Ameri-
Company has
large deduc-
the aboriginal
proof of the
of the West,
on the plains,
an population
gmentation in
Company's dis-
for the care it
Indians, and to
this behalf
be given
is plain that
tain spirits, a
course be jus-
minalishes the
the Ameri-
on the other
destruction of
more in accor-
the Ameri-
a license; the
ducing spirits
y and compe-
noting con-
the Ameri-
desire there
he fur trade of
or fear the rest
of the Ameri-
able, is one of
concent the
object

ARTICLE,
ay Evening,
y, privately,
Joint Stock
full contract
is anxiously
unity. This
North Rid-
all at Parra-
almost at the
dies have
urpose of
purpos-
very large
ar, 800 bag-
and rice,
with 5650

[illegible]

Ditto coloured ditto
 Ditto (peaches, &c., &c., &c.)
 Cards to view may be obtained at the City Mart.
 Terms at sale.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
CLARENCE TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line inserted.

Subscription—6d per annum in advance.
 * All advertisements under six lines will be charged to the advertiser's account, if booked.

STRENGTH. Printed and published by JOHN FARFAN and Son, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Market streets, Wednesday, December 3, 1887.